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HOW TO USE A LIBRARY

PRACTICAL ADVICE TO STUDENTS AND
GENERAL READERS, WITH EXPLANATIONS
OF LIBRARY CATALOGUES, A SYSTEMATIC
DESCRIPTION OF GUIDES TO BOOKS, AND
A GUIDE TO SPECIAL LIBRARIES

BY

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TO
H. A. F.

PREFACE

FROM the observation of many thousands of readers and students, I am convinced that most people fail to obtain the greatest amount of profit from the library facilities offered them, not from lack of will to do so, but from want of the requisite guidance.

In the present handbook, I have endeavoured to give all the information necessary in as brief and practical a manner as possible.

Special attention is directed to the Index, which includes many subjects and synonyms not given in the headings in the text of the work.

J. D. S.

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HOW TO USE A LIBRARY

CHAPTER I

READING AND STUDY

1. IN these days every one is a reader. The realm of literature, once *terra incognita* to all save the cultured few, is now open to the vast reading public brought into existence by the spread of popular education. With the development of the education system, and the consequent demand for reading, there has been an enormous extension of the facilities for reading and study. Sixty years ago the libraries open to the public were but few and scattered, and inadequate even to the needs of the districts wherein they were situated. Nowadays every place of any importance has a municipal public library, and many have, in addition, institute libraries either open freely to the public or accessible for a small subscription. University and college libraries

and libraries in connection with societies exist in abundance, many devoting their attention to the specialised requirements of the students of particular crafts, sciences, or other branches of knowledge. No serious reader or student need now starve for want of mental food.

2. Naturally this extension of the intellectual life of the community has not been uniform in character, or moulded to any particular system. There are many kinds of reading and readers. There is the so-called "general reader," who reads whatever comes to hand or whatever has for him a momentary interest; there is the systematic reader, who maps out for himself an intellectual itinerary; there is the reader who reads for pleasure, and the one who reads for profit; and there is the student reader. It would be profitless to continue the catalogue, for in this matter every one is a law unto himself.

3. Many great writers have attempted to lay down laws for reading, but few have formulated any of general application. Of Ralph Waldo Emerson's three rules—"(1) Never read any book that is not a year old; (2) Never read any but famed books; (3) Never read any but what you like"—the last will most generally

be accepted. His second injunction rules out the whole of modern literature (for how can a book become famed but by being read?), and I am too optimistic regarding modern literature to consider that a desirable consummation. From the standpoint of general culture these rules are excellent. It is only when they are applied to reading as a means of study or teaching that they become ineffective. So with all the others: when applied to the field of pure literature they are well enough, but applied to the literature of knowledge they fail. They are for the inhabitant of Parnassus rather than for the workaday student.

4. Systematic courses of reading rigidly adhered to are a mistake and a source of weariness to the flesh. In the words of the bibliophile Bishop Potter, "Do not be so enslaved by any system or course of study as to think it may not be altered." Every reader should allow his own predilections to guide him along the lines most attractive in his study. In reading for knowledge the most attractive way is frequently the most profitable.

5. It is not within the powers of any individual to read more than an infinitesimal fraction of the world's literature. Therefore, a

wise selection of books most instructive, and at the same time most attractive, will add much to the joy of life.

6. The value of a systematic course of reading for purposes of study or with a special end in view, however, should not be overlooked. Without adhering too strictly to them, they can be made to give a logical sequence to the reading, and prevent fruitless detours from the main line of study. In Chapter IV. of this work many aids to the construction of these courses of reading are described. The student of to-day should take advantage of the experience and acquired knowledge of the student of yesterday; and in the books there described will be found the key to the stored-up knowledge of preceding generations.

7. To the general reader who does not want a course of reading on a subject, but who simply wants to know something about it, these bibliographical guides are equally valuable. By their aid he will probably discover the very book most suited to his needs, while without them he may read many books before obtaining what he desires.

8. It has been said that, happily, we remember

only a fraction of what we read. In the same way it has been pointed out to librarians, who bewail the unsubstantial way in which many modern books are produced, that this is probably no disadvantage at all! The judicious use of notebooks relieves the memory of a great burden. On no account should the margins of books be used for this purpose—even if the reader hope one day to become famous! Of much information it can be said that it is not so important to carry it in the mind as to know where to find it when required. Where a note might be looked up in a few moments in a carefully kept notebook, it might be exceedingly difficult to trace on the margin of one of some hundreds of pages of one of some thousands of volumes. And again, it is within the bounds of possibility that the book might not be one's own.

9. A valuable assistance to the reader, which is only acquired after considerable practice, is the art of "skipping." Many books are worth some attention, but are not worth reading thoroughly. "Some books are to be tasted, some to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested: that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read

wholly, and with diligence and attention.”¹ No rules for acquiring the art of skipping can be given. The reader must simply aim at extracting from a book what is suited to his particular needs, and avoid the rest.

10. The cultivation of taste in reading is principally a matter for the individual. By reading good books, a reader instinctively raises his standard of taste, and learns to look for certain qualities not found in literature of mediocre character. Parents may do much to cultivate a taste for the higher qualities in literature in their children, by surrounding them with worthy books from the commencement of their reading life. By this I do not mean that only books of the “higher culture” variety should be allowed them. There are numerous books for boys and girls which possess all the qualities of excitement and “blood” so appreciated by them, and at the same time are not written down to the level of the bloodthirsty narratives turned out by pot-boiling hack-writers. A section is devoted to guides to children’s books in Chapter IV., and a good selection of stimulating literature for any healthy boy or girl may be traced by their aid.

11. In concluding these notes on reading and

¹ Bacon, “On Studies.”

study, I would once more say that the matter is one primarily for the individual. By making use of the experience of previous readers and students, however, the individual can ensure that his reading is attended with a greater pleasure and a more systematic productiveness than otherwise would be the case.

CHAPTER II

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND THEIR READERS

12. FEW people have any conception of the amount of work done by the municipal libraries in this country. At the time of writing, 608 places have adopted the Public Libraries Acts, and of this number 553 have put them into operation. These 553 places possess 922 library buildings in working order. In addition to the municipal libraries there are about 1040 other libraries connected with universities, clubs, churches, and societies, or of the village and subscription variety. Information on these is almost impossible to obtain, so I propose to confine the following remarks to the work of the municipal libraries.

13. All the statistics given here have been carefully worked out from the published reports of the libraries, and from the detailed return of

LIBRARIES AND THEIR READERS 9

libraries given in the *Literary Year Book*. For many of the figures I am indebted to Mr. James Duff Brown's *Guide to the Study of Librarianship*.

14. The number of registered borrowers or ticket-holders enrolled by the municipal libraries of Great Britain is 2,100,000. This represents only those using the lending departments, and takes no account of the enormous number of persons using the reference departments and reading rooms. Of this number 59 per cent. are male, and 41 per cent. female.

15. The number of books issued from and the attendances at these libraries annually is as follows:—

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| From the Lending Departments . | 60,000,000 |
| From the Reference Departments . | 11,000,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total volumes . | 71,000,000 |
| Attendances at Reading Rooms | |
| (estimated) . . . | 85,000,000 |

This gives the stupendous total of 156,000,000 as the number of individual municipal library services for one year.

For this service it is estimated that the sum of £650,000 is provided.

16. The municipal libraries, catering as they do for all classes of readers and students, are necessarily general in scope and character. Not only do they provide literary tools for the serious student, but they also provide recreative literature. As these broad requirements have to be met with a library rate which is limited to one penny in the pound, it is obvious that certain classes of literature will not be found in these institutions.

17. The stock of books of a municipal library is essentially of a modern, practical nature. Old books, files of faded periodicals, early printed books, and other literature of an antiquarian character or of which only occasional use would be made, must be sought for in the state libraries or in collections such as the Guildhall or Bodleian Libraries.

18. The aim of the modern municipal librarian is to create a workshop library; one in which are to be found the books of practical utility in all branches of knowledge, and incidentally a selection of the best recreative literature. Modern works on technical subjects of all sorts are receiving ever-increasing attention from the public libraries—in short, it is becoming recognised that there is a practical as well as a dilettante side to literature.

19. Much arrant nonsense is talked about the amount of fiction circulated by public libraries. Taking the whole work of the library, a much fairer method than simply taking the work of one department, the percentage of fiction circulated by the municipal library is 23·49 per cent. The reading of good fiction never did any one any harm yet, and certainly has done many people much good. As for the third-rate fiction which floods the market and the erotic rubbish which occasionally creates an unpleasant flavour in the public mouth, these classes of books are not stocked by the municipal libraries at all, and therefore cannot be circulated by them.

20. As a municipal library is paid for by the ratepayers of a particular district, town, or borough, it is the usual custom to limit the use of the lending library to persons living in the district. Sometimes it is also extended to persons working in the district — persons who spend most of their waking hours in it, and who contribute indirectly to its prosperity. Many municipalities also extend the use of their lending libraries to persons living outside the district on payment of an annual subscription varying from five to ten shillings.

21. When applying for a ticket to enable one to use a municipal lending library, if the applicant is a ratepayer or householder, his own signature will generally be a sufficient guarantee. If he or she is neither of these, it will be necessary to obtain the guarantee or recommendation of one who is. This is a very simple matter, and is the minimum to which the formality of registration can be reduced while giving the library authorities some safeguard against irresponsible individuals.

Reference libraries and reading rooms are always open to any one, whether resident in the particular district or not.

22. Attention to a few details in the rules and regulations for the use of the libraries will ensure each reader getting the maximum amount of use out of the institution with the minimum of trouble. Some of the most important points are noted here.

Each reader is entitled to one ticket enabling him or her to borrow any book in the lending department. Most places also issue an extra ticket, to any one desiring the same, which enables the reader to borrow an additional book, with the limitation that it must be of a class of literature other than fiction. By this means the reader is enabled to borrow a book for study

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or serious reading and one for recreation at the same time ; or, if so desired, two books for study. Two works of fiction cannot be borrowed together. Some libraries allow teachers to have several of these extra tickets.

Only one book at a time can be borrowed on each ticket, but where a work is in several volumes, three of these can be borrowed on a single ticket.

23. Most libraries have a rule enabling a reader to bespeak any particular non-fictional work. This is a privilege which adds greatly to the usefulness of a library as an educational institution, as it enables any one to make sure of obtaining the use of a book wanted for a particular purpose.

24. Books are nearly always issued to a reader for the period of a fortnight. This is long enough for the perusal of most books ; and if a reader wishes to keep the book for a longer period, it may be renewed for further periods of a fortnight each, unless wanted by other readers. Of course a book may be returned any time during the fortnight. If a book is kept beyond the stated time without any notification of a desire to renew the loan, a fine of one penny per week or part of a week is charged.

These regulations are so framed that any one wishing to keep a book for study may do so unless the book is in great demand, and at the same time they prevent the unfair monopoly of a book by one person.

25. The reference department of the public library is the information bureau of the town or district. Practically all ordinary questions, and most extraordinary ones, can be answered by an average up-to-date collection of reference books. Most of the questions that people ask the editors of their favourite papers could be answered at once by their local reference libraries.

26. Most municipal libraries grant special facilities to their readers in one direction or another, and these should be carefully noted for guidance in making use of the institution.

In conclusion, I would remind readers that their local public libraries are always pleased to receive suggestions of good books for addition to their collections. Especially pleased are they to receive advice from persons who have made a study of a particular subject, and who have therefrom special knowledge of the literature of the subject.

CHAPTER III

HOW TO USE LIBRARY CATALOGUES

27. THERE are three kinds of catalogues in general use in public and other libraries: (1) Author and Title catalogues; (2) Classified or Subject catalogues; and (3) Dictionary catalogues. These I propose to describe in turn, pointing out how they should be used, and indicating the varieties of questions that are answered by each. In the majority of cases these catalogues are printed, and I shall deal therefore with the printed catalogues first, leaving the mechanical and manuscript catalogues for later consideration.

AUTHOR AND TITLE CATALOGUES

28. The Author and Title Catalogue, as its name indicates, consists of entries under authors' names and titles of books, arranged in one alphabetical sequence. But while every book is

to be found under its author's name, there is not an entry under every book title. This catalogue is rarely used by itself, but usually in conjunction with a subject index or classified catalogue of some sort. Therefore only titles which do not definitely describe the *subject* of the book are to be found in the Author and Title Catalogue. For example, *A Manual of Freemasonry* or *Short History of London* would not be found under their titles in the catalogue, because their subjects are obvious and could be traced in the special Subject Catalogue.

29. On the other hand, all works of imagination, such as novels, volumes of poems (with distinctive titles), dramas, etc., would be found under their titles, as would also all other works whose subject-matter was not distinctly conveyed by their titles. They are entered under the *first word of the title*, unless the first word happens to be "A," "An," or "The." Thus title entries will be found, under the words italicised, for such books as the following:—

The *Ordeal* of Richard Feverel, by G. Meredith.

Songs before Sunrise, by A. C. Swinburne.

Sesame and Lilies, by J. Ruskin.

30. The Author and Title Catalogue will therefore answer the following questions:—

What books does the library possess by any particular author?

Who wrote any particular novel, play, volume of poems or important poem, or any other work of imagination?

Who wrote any particular book dealing with a special subject but known by a non-descriptive or fancy title?

CLASSIFIED OR SUBJECT CATALOGUES

31. The Classified or Subject Catalogue is arranged in one of several ways. One form is arranged alphabetically under subjects such as—

Ambulance
 Anthropology
 Antipodes
 Art

and so on; but this form is described later under Dictionary Catalogues. The proper Subject Catalogue is not arranged alphabetically as above, but is classified according to a systematic scheme of subject headings which brings all books on the same or related topics together. Thus, instead of the subject "Antipodes" being placed somewhere between "Anthropology" and "Art,"

it will be found under the main heading of "History and Geography," along with all other similar headings and books. "Ambulance" will be found with "Medical Science"; and similarly all headings are arranged in a logical instead of an alphabetical order. In order to make the distinction quite clear, I subjoin the following headings showing the arrangement of entries for the literature of "Sculpture" taken from a classified catalogue:—

| | |
|------|--|
| A790 | SCULPTURE— |
| 791 | Modelling. |
| 792 | Carving, Stone, Marble. |
| 793 | Plaster Casts. |
| 794 | Statuary. |
| 795 | Monuments— |
| 796 | Sepulchral Monuments. |
| 797 | Tombs. Shrines. Mausoleums. |
| 798 | Canopies. |
| 799 | Effigies. |
| 800 | Brasses. |
| 801 | Bas-Reliefs. |
| 802 | Cameos. |
| 803 | Wax Figures. |
| 804 | Wax Works. |
| 805 | National Schools of Sculpture (arranged according to countries). |

By this means, everything relating to Sculpture, or to any other subject, is collected in one place, and not distributed over the whole of the alphabet or catalogue. Of course an alphabetical index to these subjects is necessary. This gives a reference to the number of the subject—the subjects are numbered for purposes of reference—*e.g.*—

Cameos

A802

Now, if a reader wishes to know what books the library possesses dealing with the subject of Cameos, he simply has to turn to the alphabetical index of subjects and obtain the number (A802), and then find that number in its order in the body of the catalogue. This process is the same for any subject, and not only does it enable the reader to see at a glance everything the library possesses on the subject, but it also shows him that subject and its literature among related subjects and in its place as a branch of a particular science or art.

32. To be complete, a Classified Catalogue should also have an index of authors and titles, giving in very brief form the information given in full by the Author and Title Catalogue, and also supplying the necessary references to the subject numbers. If this index is supplied, the Classified Catalogue will answer the following questions :—

What books does the library possess dealing with a special subject?

What books does the library possess dealing with groups of subjects (*e.g.* Natural History, Biography, Fine Arts, etc.)?

(If provided with an author and title index):—

What books does the library possess by a particular author? (These will be scattered over as many subjects as the author writes about.)

Does the library possess any particular book of which the title is known?

A minor advantage of the Classified Catalogue is that it can be issued in cheap sections, each complete in itself, thus enabling a reader interested only in, say, Natural History, to buy that section without having to buy the complete catalogue.

DICTIONARY CATALOGUES

33. The Dictionary Catalogue attempts to combine the Author and Title and the Classified Catalogues. It consists of entries for the books arranged alphabetically under Authors' names, Titles, and Subjects. So far as author and title entries are concerned, it is identical to the Author and Title Catalogue. The entries for subjects, as indicated previously, are entered

under the names of the smallest parts of subjects, and are scattered over the catalogue in their alphabetical order. So that any one wishing to discover everything the library possesses on, say, *Lepidoptera*, must look in the catalogue under "*Lepidoptera*," "*Moths*," "*Silk-worms*," "*Butterflies*," and as many other headings as the subject splits up into. As a rule references are given from the main heading (in this case "*Lepidoptera*") to the headings where the other books are to be found. In the Classified Catalogue, of course, all these books would be together.

34. The Dictionary Catalogue, if properly constructed, answers the following questions:—

What books does the library possess by a particular author?

Who wrote any particular book of which the title is known?

What books does the library possess on a special subject? (With the limitations noted above.)

What books does the library possess in a particular series?

MECHANICAL AND MANUSCRIPT CATALOGUES

35. These catalogues, as mentioned before, are usually in printed volume form. Every one knows how to handle a volume, so nothing need be said

as to their consultation. An increasing number of libraries, however, are adopting one of the following mechanical methods of displaying their catalogues.

36. The CARD CATALOGUE is the favourite method. In this form, the catalogue is written or typed or printed on a series of cards or slips, a separate card being usually allotted to each entry. These cards are then arranged in trays or drawers, in exactly the same order as the entries in a printed catalogue. The outside of each drawer is lettered to show its contents, and guide-cards sticking up above the ordinary entry cards make it quite easy to find any particular entry. This form of catalogue is not so easy to consult as a printed catalogue, but it has the great advantage of always being up to date and complete. New cards can be inserted anywhere and in any number, so that the catalogue can be made to grow with the library without any necessity for rewriting or reprinting it.

37. The SHEAF CATALOGUE is a somewhat similar method of displaying a catalogue. Like the card catalogue, it can always be kept up to date, and from the public point of view it has the additional advantage of being in book form. It consists of a volume or series of volumes

containing the catalogue entries on separate slips or pages, and locked together by means of a patent fastening. It can be easily unlocked, and new slips inserted at any place. It is in book form, and is handled like a book.

CHAPTER IV

GUIDES TO BOOKS

38. THE principal guide to the contents of a library is its catalogue. These catalogues, however, as indicated in the previous chapter, are limited as to size while being general in character, so that manifestly they cannot give special information on individual topics. Then again, a library catalogue is limited to the contents of a particular collection; and it is frequently of the utmost value to know what books have been written on a subject, whether they are immediately available or not. This information must be obtained from bibliographies, of which every library has a selection.

39. Again, if a reader is desirous of making a study of a special subject, he must consult the bibliography of the subject before he can get an

idea of the best and most systematic way of getting to work. There are thousands of special bibliographies in existence, dealing with every subject of any importance. In the following pages a selection of the most useful are described. The qualities of special usefulness, proved from experience, and (more important still) accessibility in ordinary library collections, have governed this selection.

40. Bibliography is in reality a universal language, as, whatever the nationality of the compiler of the bibliography, the references are given in the languages of the books referred to. It is not necessary, therefore, to have a knowledge of German in order to consult a German bibliography, as the entries for English books can be traced almost as readily as in an English bibliography.

41. Although only a selection of the bibliographies in existence are described here, there are a number of good bibliographies of bibliographies—that is, indexes to the bibliographies or lists of books on special subjects—and any reader wishing to discover what bibliographies have been issued dealing with a subject not represented in the following list should consult one of these guides.

GUIDES TO BIBLIOGRAPHIES

42. The most recent bibliography of bibliographies is W. P. Courtney's *Register of National Bibliography*, two volumes, 1905. It is more general than its title indicates, and includes numerous references to foreign bibliographies. The arrangement is alphabetical according to subjects. Another excellent recent work is Henri Stein's *Manuel de Bibliographie générale*, Paris, 1897. This is arranged in classified order, and is supplied with a very full subject index. It is unfortunately not provided with an author index, but the subject index answers the purposes of most students. The want of an author index to Stein's work is largely supplied by Vallée's *Bibliographie des Bibliographies*, which is arranged alphabetically according to authors, and is provided with a subject index. Brief annotations to entries are scattered throughout the book. A very useful list, which is not so well known in England as it should be, is the *List of Bibliographies of Special Subjects*, 1902, issued by the John Crerar Library of Chicago. This is a classified list with a subject index, and contains an immense number of references to the short bibliographies contained in text-books and general literature. Another extremely valuable book is C. V. Langlois'

Manuel de Bibliographie Historique, 1901-4. Not so modern as the foregoing, but very complete and accurate, is Julius Petzholdt's *Bibliotheca Bibliographica*, 1866. It is classified, and full annotations are added to the entries. It is also provided with an author index. A short annotated guide to a selection of the best modern bibliographies is *Book Selection: a Description of the Principal Aids and Guides*, 1909, by James D. Stewart and O. E. Clarke. Very much out of date, but useful for tracing older works, is the British Museum *List of Bibliographical Works in the Reading Room*, 1889. Two other books containing lists of bibliographies are J. Sabin's *Handy Book about Books*, 1877, and H. B. Wheatley's *How to form a Library*, new edition, 1902. A handy and accurate list of the chief bibliographical works of reference was contributed by Daniel Hipwell to Clegg's *International Directory of Booksellers* for 1899.

43. By means of these guides to bibliographies, any information not given in the following list may be obtained. Those mentioned above are the best of their kind, and a reader may entertain a reasonable expectation of finding them in any properly equipped reference library.

GUIDES TO GENERAL LITERATURE

44. A number of works professing to guide readers to the best books on all subjects have been issued, and the following is a selection of the best. An extremely useful one, of which a new and revised edition has recently appeared, is J. M. Robertson's *Courses of Study*, 1908. It does not give lists of books on all subjects, but aims "simply to encourage and assist private students to acquire knowledge in all the main branches of liberal culture." It is arranged in a series of descriptive courses of reading, and is provided with indexes of authors and subjects. Reliable and good throughout, it is especially strong in the sections on history and philosophy. James Baldwin's *Book-Lover: a Guide to the Best Reading*, new edition, 1908, is more pleasantly literary in tone, and contains useful lists of books. Although rather out of date, A. H. D. Ackland's *Guide to the Choice of Books*, 1891, is still of service in tracing the older standard books. It is arranged alphabetically according to subjects. Similar in character is Sargent and Wishaw's *Guide-Book to Books*, 1891. Another work which contains lists similar to those in Baldwin's *Book-Lover* is Richardson's *Choice of Books*, 1905, which also contains many practical hints on book selection

and study. A series of classified lists is contained in Perkins's *Best Reading: Hints on the Selection of Books*, published in four series, 1872-95, although now somewhat out of date. A list of the best authors on all the principal subjects is supplied in James D. Brown's *Small Library*, 1907. Only authors' names are given, and reference is made to the books in which the full information may be found. Although designed for the use of American public libraries, the *A.L.A. Catalog* will be found useful occasionally. It contains a selection, from the American point of view, of the best 8000 books. The entries are fully annotated, and are arranged under classified subject headings, and also alphabetically by authors.

45. Besides these works which aim at describing only a selection of the *best* books, there are others much more inclusive in character. Of these, Swan Sonnenschein's *Best Books* (1891) and *Reader's Guide* (1895) are the most important. They are classified according to subjects, and have author, title, and subject indexes. An effort is made to distinguish the "very best" books among the enormous number of entries by means of asterisks. A new edition of this work is now being prepared. Whitaker's

Reference Catalogue of Current Literature, which is issued every few years, contains only books which are still "in print." It consists of the catalogues of the principal publishers bound together, and made available by means of a complete author, title, and subject index. It is, of course, of little use as a guide to selection, but is useful in showing what literature on a subject is in the current market. The corresponding American publication, the *Publishers' Trade List Annual*, is rendered quite useless by the absence of an index of any kind. The American Library Association *Index to General Literature* gives references to parts of books, essays, etc., dealing with special subjects, and contains much similar information unobtainable in the ordinary general guides. Fortescue's *Subject Index of the Modern Works added to the Library of the British Museum, 1881-1905*, in four volumes, is a handy guide to modern English literature arranged alphabetically by subjects. For a useful descriptive guide to American literature, one of the best works to consult is the *Classified Catalogue of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh*, five volumes, 1907-8. It is especially strong in American technical literature.

46. Three works aiming at covering the whole field of English literature are Allibone's *Critical*

Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors (three volumes; and Supplement, two volumes, 1891), Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature* (revised edition by H. G. Bohn, six volumes, 1864), and an older work, Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica* (four volumes, 1824).

Even more inclusive in scope, but describing only the best editions, is J. C. Brunet's *Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur de Livres*, Paris, 1860-65, in five volumes, and its Supplement by G. Brunet and P. Deschamps, 1878-80, in two volumes. In spite of being much out of date, this work is one of the best guides to general literature. It is unfortunately becoming scarce and difficult to obtain.

INDEXES TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE

47. Articles in periodicals frequently represent the most important part of the literature of a subject. Owing to the ephemeral nature of most periodical publications, such articles are difficult to obtain if they have been published for any length of time. There are a number of indexes to the contents of the principal magazines, by means of which the existence of special literature of this nature can be ascertained. Having obtained this information,

the reader must apply at one of the museum type of libraries such as are likely to file the back numbers of the periodical wanted. The chief reference book is Poole's *Index to Periodical Literature*, in five volumes covering the period 1815 to date. An abridged edition in one volume covering thirty-seven periodicals for the same period has also been issued. For current and annual indexes, there are the *Annual Library Index*, which indexes 137 English and American periodicals; the *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature*, which indexes 62 periodicals; and the now unhappily defunct "*Review of Reviews*" *Index to Periodicals*.

GUIDES TO SPECIAL SUBJECTS

48. American Literature: Current. A fully annotated list of the books published each week in the United States appears in the *New York Publishers' Weekly*. Annual lists are published in the *Annual American Catalogue*, 1886 to date, and in the *Cumulative Book Index*, 1906 to date.

49. Angling. The best bibliography of angling is T. Westwood and T. Satchell's *Bibliotheca Piscatoria*, a catalogue of books on angling, the fisheries and fish culture, with biblio-

graphical notes, 1883. Reference may also be made to O. Lambert's *Angling Literature in England*, 1881, and Marston's *Walton and some Earlier Writers on Fish and Fishing*.

50. **Anthropology.** A convenient and useful guide is Ripley's *Selected Bibliography of the Anthropology and Ethnology of Europe*, published in Boston in 1899. An annual *Bibliography of Anthropology and Folk-Lore*, edited by Thomas, is published jointly by the Royal Anthropological Institute and the Folk-Lore Society.

51. **Archæology.** A good select bibliography is contained in E. S. Armitage's *Introduction to English Antiquities*, 1903. For the literature of local archæology reference must be made to bibliographies devoted to the special places. A valuable work, rendered somewhat difficult to use by the want of an index, is G. L. Gomme's *Index of Archæological Papers*, 1665–1890, which appeared in 1907.

52. **Architecture.** The most recent bibliography of this subject is the *Classified Catalogue of Works on Architecture and the Allied Arts in the Principal Libraries of Manchester and Salford*, compiled for the Manchester Joint Architectural Committee by H. Guppy and Guthrie Vine,

1909. It is classified according to the Dewey Decimal system of classification, and describes a very complete series of books. H. Batsford's *Reference Books on Architecture and Decoration*, with hints on the formation of an architectural library, 1895, is another handy guide. A select bibliography is contained in Gwilt's *Encyclopædia of Architecture*, 1899, while the older books are traceable by means of the *Catalogue*, 1834-98, of the Royal Institute of British Architects, issued in 1899. See also the Patent Office Library lists under "Technical Literature."

53. **Art.** For the fine arts generally there is the useful but now somewhat out of date *Universal Catalogue of Books on Art*, which was compiled by the South Kensington authorities for the use of the National Art Library and the schools of art in the United Kingdom, 1870-77. A select list of the best books, fully annotated, is the *Annotated Bibliography of Fine Art* by Russell Sturgis and E. Krehbiel, 1897. The *Catalogue of Books in the Library of the Royal Academy*, compiled by H. R. Tedder, 1877, is still useful for reference. See also the Patent Office Library lists under "Technical Literature."

54. **Bible.** Henry Stevens's *Bibles in the Caxton Exhibition*, 1877, a bibliographical de-

scription of nearly one thousand representative Bibles in various languages, which was issued in 1878, is one of the most useful works, although confined to a particular collection of examples. Similar in scope is the *Catalogue of the Library of the British and Foreign Bible Society*, compiled by G. Bullen. Other works are T. H. Horne's *Manual of Biblical Bibliography*, and John R. Dore's *Old Bibles*, an account of the early versions of the English Bible, 1888.

55. Biography. Bibliographies of nearly every person of eminence are in existence, and it would be impossible within the limits of this work to make even a representative selection. They are easily traced by means of the works described in §§ 42, 43. A general work is Öttinger's *Bibliographie biographique universelle*, 1854. For some of the chief authors, an excellent series of bibliographies was compiled by J. P. Anderson for the "Great Writers Series."

56. Botany. The best general bibliography is still the *Guide to the Literature of Botany*, compiled by B. D. Jackson and issued by the Index Society in 1881. Numerous select bibliographies of special branches of the science are to be found in monographs and text-books.

57. **Ceramics.** The National Art Library at South Kensington issued a *List of Works on Pottery and Porcelain*, which is still useful but wants bringing up to date.

58. **Chemistry.** H. C. Bolton's *Select Bibliography of Chemistry*, 1492–1892, Washington, 1893, is a good general guide, but must be supplemented by more recent sources of information. Watt's *Dictionary of Chemistry*, five volumes, supplies many bibliographical references; while use can also be made of the *Catalogue of the Library of the Chemical Society*, 1886, which is a classified catalogue with indexes. See also the Patent Office Library lists under "Technical Literature."

59. **Children's Books.** One of the best works is the *Descriptive Handbook to Juvenile Literature*, 1906, published by the Finsbury Public Library. It is classified and fully annotated. The *Requisition List of Books for School Lending Libraries*, issued by the London County Council, is very brief in its entries but good in its selection of books. Leypoldt and Iles's *List of Books for Girls and Women and their Clubs* is a classified and annotated guide to about 2000 books, but is strongly American in flavour. Two other good American annotated lists are

Caroline M. Hewins's *Books for Boys and Girls*, revised edition, 1904, and J. F. Sargent's *Reading for the Young: a Classified and Annotated Catalogue*, 1890.

60. Classical Texts. The best aid in the selection of texts of classical authors is J. B. Mayor's *Guide to the Choice of Classical Books*, 1879, and its Supplement, 1896. It contains complete lists of the various series in which these texts have been issued, but the most valuable and helpful portion is that describing the select list of editions under each author.

61. Classification. Ernest Cushing Richardson's *Classification: Theoretical and Practical*, 1901, contains a long chronological bibliography of classification with descriptive notes.

62. Costume. A "list of books treating of costume" appears in volume one of Fairholt's *Costume in England*, 1885.

63. Danish Literature. A short selection of the best literature of Denmark is given in Arne Kindal's *Selected List of Norwegian and Danish Books*, 1908, issued by the American Library Association.

64. Drama. An exceedingly useful work is Robert W. Lowe's *Bibliographical Account of English Theatrical Literature*, 1888, which is well annotated. More general in character is Karl Mantzius's *History of Theatrical Art in Ancient and Modern Times*, of which five volumes have now been issued, 1903-9. It contains bibliographies applying to the special sections.

65. Economics and Political Science. Robertson's *Courses of Study* contains a valuable section on social science outlining a course of reading. The best general bibliography is Bowker and Iles's *Readers' Guide to Economic and Political Science*, 1892, a classified list including English, American, French, and German works, with notes. It also includes a series of courses of reading. Another useful guide is the Fabian Society's pamphlet, *What to read on Economic and Social Subjects*, 1901, and its Supplement, 1906. Two older works are B. Rand's *Bibliography of Economics*, 1895, and J. R. M'Culloch's *Literature of Political Economy*, 1845.

66. Education. A well-classified list with some annotations is W. S. Monroe's *Bibliography of Education*, New York, 1903. There is a "select bibliography" in Sonnenschein's *Cyclopædia of Education*, 1906, also classified.

Another, entitled *Hints toward a Select and Descriptive Bibliography of Education*, by G. S. Hall and J. M. Mansfield, was issued in 1893.

67. English Literature: Current. Weekly lists of new British publications appear in the *Publishers' Circular* and in the *Bookseller*. The *Publishers' Circular* lists are cumulated monthly, and form the basis of the annual *English Catalogue*, which is the standard means of reference to current English literature. The Library Association issues an annual *Class List of Best Books*. This is a series of carefully selected lists, closely classified and well annotated, and is intended primarily as an aid in selecting books for purchase.

68. Entomology. The general bibliography is H. A. Hagen's *Bibliotheca Entomologica*, Leipzig, 1862-63, but this must be supplemented by the numerous special lists in text-books.

69. Fencing. There are two excellent works on this subject: Egerton Castle's *Schools and Masters of Fence*, 1893, with a "complete bibliography," and C. A. Thimm's *Complete Bibliography of Fencing and Duelling*, 1896.

70. Fiction. A guide to fiction generally is

E. A. Baker's *Guide to the Best Fiction*, 1903, an elaborately annotated list of British and American works, including translations of foreign works into English. There is also an exceedingly bad American work entitled a *Comprehensive Subject Index to Universal Prose Fiction*, by Z. A. Dixson, 1897, which might prove occasionally useful in spite of its inaccuracy.

French fiction is represented by a select *List of French Fiction*, by S. Cornu and W. Beer, 1898, issued by the American Library Association.

Historical novels have several works devoted to them. The most comprehensive is E. A. Baker's *History in Fiction*, 1907, in two volumes. The same author's *Guide to the Best Fiction*, noted above, has a long appendix of historical fiction. A very handy book is Jonathan Nield's *Guide to the Best Historical Novels and Tales*, of which a third and revised edition was issued in 1904. H. C. Bowen's *Descriptive Catalogue of Historical Novels and Tales*, 1905, is not so important as the others, but is a useful little compilation.

71. Freemasonry. The most inclusive work is the *Catalogue of Books in the Library at Freemasons' Hall*, London, compiled by H. W. Hemsworth. There is also a list in Petzholdt's *Bibliotheca Bibliographica*, pages 468-74.

72. French Literature. A very brief list is J. C. Bracq's *Selected List of French Books*, 1908, issued by the American Library Association. *Books of Reference for Students and Teachers of French*, by E. G. W. Braunholtz, is not confined to the language, but includes all subjects connected with France. H. P. Thieme's *Guide bibliographique de la Littérature française de 1800 à 1906*, Paris, 1907, now being issued, is good for modern French literature. A very complete bibliography of French literature in general is contained in Brunetière's *Manual of the History of French Literature*, 1898. An official selection of the best literature, for the use of the French public libraries, is the *Catalogue de Livres pour Bibliothèques populaires*, issued by the Ligue Française de l'Enseignement, Cercle Parisien. Current French literature is easily traced in the new series of Henri le Soudier's *Bibliographie française*, the first volume of which, covering the period 1900-4, was issued in 1908.

73. Furniture. See the *List of Works on Furniture* issued by the National Art Library, South Kensington.

74. Genealogy and Heraldry. The most useful work for the general student is Marshall's *Genealogist's Guide*, an index to books containing

information on family names. It is arranged alphabetically. A useful recent book is Burke's *Key to the Ancient Parish Registers of England and Wales*, 1908. C. Bridger's *Index to Printed Pedigrees*, 1867, indexes those contained in county and local histories, the heralds' visitations, and in the more important genealogical collections. A general bibliography is George Gatfield's *Guide to Printed Books and Manuscripts relating to English and Foreign Heraldry and Genealogy*, 1892. Another good general work is S. R. Scargill-Bird's *Guide to the Principal Classes of Documents preserved in the Public Record Office*, 1896.

75. Geography. The literature of local geography is recorded in numberless bibliographies of special places. To find these, reference must be made to the guides noted in §§ 42, 43. The following works are only some of the general geographical bibliographies. H. R. Mill's *Hints to Teachers and Students on the Choice of Geographical Books*, 1897, with annotated and classified lists, is an authoritative work prepared under the auspices of the Geographical Association. The same author's *International Geography* supplies lists of standard authorities at the ends of sections. Still waiting to be superseded is J. P. Anderson's *Book of*

British Topography, 1881. It is arranged alphabetically under places, and contains everything of any importance published up to the year when it was issued. For reference purposes the *Classified Catalogue of the Royal Geographical Society*, compiled by G. M. Evans, may be used.

76. Geology. For the older standard books the *Catalogue of the Library of the Museum of Practical Geology and Geological Survey*, compiled by H. White and T. W. Newton, is convenient; and for recent and current works the annual list of *Geological Literature* added to the Geological Society's library is the best guide.

77. German Literature. Good and reliable works on the standard literature are Karl Breul's *Handy Bibliographical Guide to the Study of the German Language and Literature*, 1895; and a brief *Selected List of German Books*, 1907, by E. Gattiker, issued by the American Library Association.

For current German literature the best guide is Brockhaus' *Allgemeine Bibliographie*, which appears monthly. It includes a good deal of the literature of other continental nations, but is chiefly concerned with German publications.

78. History. The literature of local history,

like that of local geography, is recorded in the numerous bibliographies devoted to special places. For information regarding these, recourse must be had to the guides noted in §§ 42, 43.

The best general guide is Charles K. Adams's *Manual of Historical Literature*, third edition, 1903. It gives an exhaustive critical account of all the best historical works, arranged under countries and fully indexed. The "suggestions to students and readers" under each country are not the least valuable part of the work. G. S. Hall's *Methods of teaching History*, Boston, 1898, also contains good lists of books on various historical subjects. The historical sections of Robertson's *Courses of Study* form one of the most practical and useful guides to the literature of history. The volumes of the "Story of the Nations Series," it should also be noted, are supplied with select bibliographies of the countries dealt with.

American history is represented by J. H. Larned's *Literature of American History*, 1902, a very exhaustive annotated work, and its various supplements, 1900-4.

British history is represented by C. Gross's *Sources and Literature of English History to about 1485*, 1900, an annotated guide; and S. R. Gardiner and J. B. Mullinger's *Introduction to*

the Study of English History, 1894. See also the works described under "Municipal Affairs."

79. **Horses.** F. H. Huth's *Works on Horses and Equitation*, 1887.

80. **Hungarian Literature.** The American Library Association have issued a *Selected List of Hungarian Books*, 1908, by J. M. Campbell.

81. **Law.** Nothing very comprehensive has been issued recently, but the following will be found of service: H. G. Sweet's *Complete Catalogue of Modern Law Books*; H. G. Stevens and R. W. Haynes' *Bibliotheca Legum*, 1874-78, a catalogue of law books including all the reports in the various courts of England, Scotland, and Ireland; the *Catalogue of the Printed Books in the Middle Temple Library*, 1880, with index of subjects; and the *Catalogue of the Advocates' Library*, Edinburgh.

82. **Mathematics.** A good bibliography, published in Leipzig in 1854, is L. A. Sohncke's *Bibliotheca Mathematica: Catalogue of Books in every branch of Mathematics which have been published in Germany and Other Countries from 1830 to 1854*. A more specialised work is Augustus DeMorgan's *Arithmetical Books*, 1847,

which consists of "notices of works drawn up from actual inspection," from the invention of printing onwards.

83. Medical Science. To the older works the following offer a ready means of reference: E. J. Waring's *Bibliotheca Therapeutica*, 1878-79; the *Catalogue of the Library of the Pharmaceutical Society*, compiled by J. W. Knapman; and the *Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society*, three volumes, 1878, compiled by B. R. Wheatley. R. Neale's *Medical Digest*, 1877, indexes the principal contributions to medical science during the years 1847 to 1877; while the *Index Medicus* is a "monthly classified record of the current medical literature of the world" which commenced in 1879.

84. Meteorology. The *Catalogue of the Library of the Meteorological Society*, compiled by J. S. Harding, 1891.

85. Military Science. There is a good bibliography of military works in J. F. Maurice's *War*, 1891.

86. Mineralogy. The best work of reference is the *Bibliography of Mineralogy*, 1881, com-

piled by J. D. Dana. See also the Patent Office Library lists under "Technical Literature."

87. Missions. Jacobson's *Encyclopædia of Missions* contains a bibliography. See also the works noted under "Religion."

88. Municipal Affairs. A good general work is R. C. Brooks's *Municipal Affairs: a Bibliography of the World's Municipal Literature*, 1901. Reference should also be made to G. L. Gomme's *Literature of Local Institutions*, published in the "Book-Lover's Library," 1886.

British municipal affairs are well represented by Charles Gross's *Bibliography of British Municipal History, including Guilds and Parliamentary Representation*, 1897, a fully annotated guide. Redlich and Hirst's *Local Government in England*, 1902, has bibliographies at the beginnings of sections.

89. Music. J. E. Matthew's *Literature of Music*, 1896, one of the "Book-Lover's Library," is a pleasantly discursive and very complete manual. A practical list, of which a new edition is in preparation, is J. D. Brown's *Guide to the Formation of a Music Library*, 1893. The same author's *Biographical Dictionary of Musicians*, 1886, contains a "bibliography of English

writings on music." A more recent list, but not so inclusive in character, is contained in Sturgis and Krehbiel's *Annotated Bibliography of Fine Art, including Music*, 1897. Current musical literature, chiefly continental, can be traced in Hoffmeister's *Musikalisch-literarischer monatsbericht über neue Musikalien musikalische Schriften und Abbildungen*, a classified list published monthly in Leipzig.

90. Naval Science. A serviceable bibliography is contained in Admiral Sir R. V. Hamilton's *Naval Administration*, 1896. There is also the *Catalogue of the Books in the Admiralty Library*, compiled by R. Thorburn.

91. Needlework. A *List of Books on Lace and Needlework* has been issued by the National Art Library, South Kensington.

92. Norwegian Literature. The best selection of Norwegian literature is the official *Katalog over bøger skikket for folkebogsamlinger*, Kristiania, 1903, which is a classified and annotated list. A small selection of the best is contained in Arne Kindal's *Selected List of Norwegian and Danish Books*, 1908.

93. Parliamentary Papers. An exceedingly

useful *Catalogue of Parliamentary Papers, 1801-1900, with a Few of Earlier Date*, was issued by Messrs. P. S. King & Son, in 1904. It is arranged alphabetically by subjects.

94. Periodicals. Distinguished from the indexes to the articles contained in periodicals, are guides to the periodicals themselves. J. D. Brown's *Classified List of Current Periodicals*, 1904, designed as a guide to the selection of magazine literature, is a selection of the world's best periodicals. Specimen copies of all of the periodicals described in this work are filed in the library of the Library Association. The lists issued periodically by Messrs. Dawson, and the various press directories should also be consulted.

95. Philology. Two good bibliographies are the *List of the Works illustrative of the Various Dialects of England*, edited for the English Dialect Society by W. W. Skeat and J. H. Nodal, 1877; and Engelmann's *Bibliotheca Philologica*, Leipzig, 1853.

96. Philosophy. Baldwin's *Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology* contains bibliographies. A section of Robertson's *Courses of Study* is devoted to philosophy, and is the best modern guide to reading on the subject.

97. **Portraits.** A vast number of portraits are hidden away in general literature, and as a rule a portrait of a particular individual is difficult to trace. A guide to the location of an enormous number of portraits is supplied by the *A.L.A. Portrait Index*, 1907, issued by the American Library Association and the Library of Congress at Washington.

98. **Printing.** The principal work of reference is Bigmore and Wyman's *Bibliography of Printing*, 1880-86, in three volumes. Almost equally useful and more modern are the catalogues of the Technical Library of the St. Bride Foundation Institute, London. These are well annotated, and describe an extraordinarily complete collection of books. Reference may also be made to R. M. Hoe's *Literature of Printing*, 1877.

99. **Psychology.** A selected list of books for reading is contained in James Sully's *Teacher's Handbook of Psychology*, 1900. Another guide, which commenced publication in 1895, is the *Psychological Index*, a bibliography of the literature of psychology and cognate subjects. See also the works described under "Philosophy."

100. **Reference Books.** The best handbook

is Alice B. Kroeger's *Guide to the Study and Use of Reference Books*, of which a new edition was issued in 1908. It is classified and very fully annotated, and although it is rather American in its selection, it contains a good number of British publications. Older works are easily traced by means of the British Museum *List of Books of Reference in the Reading Room*, 1889. Pitman's *Where to Look* is a convenient guide to the contents of annuals and similar periodical reference books.

101. **Religion.** The literature of religion and theology is so extensive that it is impossible adequately to represent it here. Further information must be obtained from the guides to bibliographies described in §§ 42, 43. A general book, now out of date, is J. Darling's *Cyclopædia Bibliographica*, a "library manual of theological and general literature: authors and subjects," in three volumes. Modern religious movements may be traced in E. C. Richardson's *Alphabetical Subject Index and Index Encyclopædia to Periodical Articles on Religion, 1890-1899*, published in 1907.

102. **Science.** Short select bibliographies forming excellent guides to reading are given at the ends of the chapters of Karl Pearson's *Grammar*

of *Science*, 1900. Robertson's *Courses of Study* also devotes chapters to various branches of science. For older books see the *Catalogue of the Scientific Books in the Library of the Royal Society*, in two volumes. For modern subjects this is supplemented by the same Society's *Catalogue of Scientific Papers*, 1800–1900, now in process of publication. A useful work, published by the Smithsonian Institution, is H. C. Bolton's *Catalogue of Scientific and Technical Periodicals*, 1665–1895. Modern scientific publications are recorded in the yearly classified *International Catalogue of Scientific Literature*, 1902 to date. See also the Patent Office Library lists under "Technical Literature."

103. **Shorthand.** See J. W. Gibson's *Bibliography of Shorthand*, 1887.

104. **Socialism.** The most general work is W. D. P. Bliss's *Handbook of Socialism*, 1895, which contains a bibliography. See also the works described under "Economics, etc."

105. **Statistics.** The *Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Statistical Society*, and the same Society's *Index to the Subject Matter*, 1886, together form the most complete guide to this subject.

106. **Sugar.** See H. L. Roth's *Guide to the Literature of Sugar*, 1890.

107. **Swimming.** A remarkably complete and well-compiled descriptive bibliography of this subject is Ralph Thomas's *Swimming*, 1904.

108. **Technical Literature.** The *Catalogue of the Patent Office Library* is good for older books. It is in two volumes—authors and subjects. The Patent Office Library is now issuing a series of *classified lists* which are the best guides to the literature of the various subjects dealt with. There are now lists issued for: *Fine and Graphic Arts (including Photography) and Art Industries; Laws of Industrial Property and Copyright; Chemistry and Chemical Technology; Chemical Industries; Domestic Economy; Textile Industries and Wearing Apparel; General Science, Physics, Sound, Music, Light, Microscopy, etc.; Architecture and Building Construction; Mineral Industries; Electricity, Magnetism, and Electro-Technics; Agriculture, Rural Economy, etc.; Heat and Heat Engines; Aeronautics and Meteorology; and Military and Naval Arts.* A good general guide to British and American current technical literature is Edgar Greenwood's *Classified Guide to Technical and Commercial Books*, 1904. Now rather out

of date are Haferkorn and Heise's *Handy Lists of Technical Literature*, 1880-88, issued during 1890-93. There are numerous periodical indexes to technical literature, chiefly published on the Continent, of which many can be seen at the Patent Office Library. See also the *Pittsburg Classified Catalogue* described in § 45.

109. **Tobacco.** See W. Bragge's *Bibliotheca Nicotiana*, Birmingham, 1880.

110. **Trade and Commerce, and Labour.** Sidney and Beatrice Webb's *History of Trade Unionism*, 1896, has a good bibliography, which is supplemented by that in their *Industrial Democracy*, 1897. H. Marot's *Handbook of Labor Literature*, Philadelphia, 1899, is "a classified and annotated list of the more important books and pamphlets in the English language." See also Greenwood's *Technical and Commercial Books*, noted above.

111. **Welsh Literature.** The best work is the *Catalogue of Welsh Literature* issued by the Cardiff Public Library. This is supplemented by a periodical *Bibliography of Wales* issued by the same authority.

112. **Zoology.** The *Bibliographia Zoologicæ et*

Geologicæ, 1848-54, of L. Agassiz, issued by the Ray Society, is still a good general guide. W. Swainson's *Taxidermy* also contains a zoological bibliography. For current literature there is the yearly *International Catalogue of Scientific Literature*.

CHAPTER V

SPECIAL LIBRARIES IN LONDON AND THE PROVINCES

113. THE following is a guide to the principal collections of books on special subjects in the British Isles. It is arranged alphabetically according to subjects, and only the more important collections or libraries are included.

The letter (M) in brackets at the end of the name of the library, signifies that nominally the library is only for the use of members of the institution owning the collection. Serious students, however, will rarely experience any great difficulty in obtaining permission to make a reference use of these ; and, of course, membership is usually possible of attainment.

For much of the information contained in this chapter I am indebted to Mr. Rye's *Libraries of London* and to the *Literary Year Book*. Readers wishing to obtain fuller information on any of the collections should consult the first-mentioned work.

114. GENERAL—

The British Museum, Bloomsbury, W.C., contains many special collections. Owing to the size of this library, the student will find all he wants on practically any subject. The other easily accessible general library is that at the Guildhall, E.C. For casual reference the latter is the more convenient. The London Library, which has the advantage of being well and fully catalogued, is only available to subscribers.

115. ACCOUNTANCY—

Institute of Chartered Accountants,
Moorgate Place, E.C. (M)

Society of Accountants and Auditors,
King Street, E.C. (M)

116. AGRICULTURE—

Board of Agriculture, Whitehall
Place, S.W.

Royal Agricultural Society, 16 Bedford Square, W.C. (M)

117. ANTHROPOLOGY—

Royal Anthropological Institute, 3
Hanover Square, W.

118. ARCHÆOLOGY—

Sir John Soane's Museum, Lincoln's
Inn Fields, W.C.

Society of Antiquaries, Burlington
House, W. (M)

Woolwich Public Library, William
Street, Woolwich.

119. ARCHITECTURE—

Architectural Association, 18 Tufton
Street, S.W. (M)

Bermondsey Public Library, Spa
Road, S.E.

Royal Institute of British Architects,
9 Conduit Street, W. (M)

Sir John Soane's Museum, Lincoln's
Inn Fields, W.C.

Society of Architects, Staple Inn
Buildings, W.C. (M)

120. ART—

Eastlake Library, National Gallery,
W.C.

Kensington Public Library, Kensington
High Street, W.

Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington
House, W.

Victoria and Albert Museum, National
Art Library, South Kensington, S.W.

121. ASTRONOMY—

British Astronomical Association,
Sion College, Victoria Embank-
ment, E.C. (M)

De Morgan Library, University of
London, South Kensington, S.W.

Royal Astronomical Society, Burlington
House, W. (M)

122. BANKING—

Institute of Bankers, 34 Clement's
Lane, E.C. (M)

123. BAPTISTS—

Angus Library, Regent's Park College,
N.W.

124. BIBLE—

British and Foreign Bible Society,
146 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Society of Biblical Archæology, 37
Great Russell Street, W.C. (M)

See also RELIGION.

125. BIBLIOGRAPHY—

Bibliographical Society Library, London
School of Economics, Clare Market,
W.C.

British Museum, Bloomsbury, W.C.

Library Association Library, London
School of Economics, Clare Market,
W.C.

Wigan Public Library, Wigan, Lanca-
shire.

126. BIOLOGY—

Linnean Society, Burlington House,
W. (M)

Zoological Society Library, Hanover
Square, W.

See also NATURAL HISTORY.

127. BOTANY—

Horniman Museum, Forest Hill, S.E.

Linnean Society, Burlington House,
W. (M)

Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, S.W.

Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent
Square, Westminster, W.C.

128. BURNS (ROBERT)—

Linen Hall Library, Belfast.

Mitchell Library, Glasgow.

129. CHEMISTRY—

Chemical Society, Burlington House,
W. (M)

Institute of Chemistry, 20 Bloomsbury
Square, W.C. (M)

Pharmaceutical Society, 17 Blooms-
bury Square, W.C. (M)

130. CHINESE LITERATURE—

Robert Morrison Library, University
College, Gower Street, W.C.

131. COLONIES (BRITISH)—

Imperial Institute, South Kensington,
S.W.

Royal Colonial Institute, Northumber-
land Avenue, W.C.

132. COMMERCE AND TRADE—

London Chamber of Commerce, Oxford
Court, Cannon Street, E.C. (M)

133. DANTE—

Southwark Public Library, Walworth
Road, S.E.

134. DEAF AND DUMB—

Association for the Oral Instruction
of the Deaf and Dumb, 11 Fitzroy
Square, W. (M)

135. DESIGN—

Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, E.C.

136. DICKENS (CHARLES)—

Forster Library, Victoria and Albert
Museum, South Kensington, S.W.
Guildhall Library, King Street, E.C.
Aston Manor Public Library, Aston
Manor, Warwick.

137. DRAMA—

Dyce Library, Victoria and Albert
Museum, South Kensington, S.W.
Garrick Club, Garrick Street, W.C. (M)

138. ECONOMICS—

Bishopsgate Institute, Bishopsgate
Street Without, E.C.
British Institute of Social Service,
11 Southampton Row, W.C.
Charity Organisation Society, Denison
House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.
(M)
County Hall Library, Spring Gardens,
S.W. (M)
Goldsmith's Company Library, Uni-
versity of London, South Kensing-
ton, S.W.
London School of Economics, Clare
Market, W.C.
Ricardo Library, University College,
Gower Street, W.C.

Royal Statistical Society, 9 Adelphi
Terrace, W.C. (M)

139. EDUCATION—

Board of Education, St. Stephen's
House, Cannon Row, S.W.

College of Preceptors, Bloomsbury
Square, W.C. (M)

London County Council Education
Offices, Victoria Embankment,
W.C. (M)

Teachers' Guild, 74 Gower Street,
W.C. (M)

140. EGYPTOLOGY—

Edwardes Library, University College,
Gower Street, W.C.

141. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—

Institution of Electrical Engineers,
92 Victoria Street, S.W.

142. ENGINEERING—

City and Guilds College, Exhibition
Road, South Kensington, S.W. (M)

Institute of Civil Engineers, St. George
Street, S.W. (M)

Institution of Mechanical Engineers,
Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.

Poplar Public Library, High Street,
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143. ENTOMOLOGY—

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144. ESPERANTO—

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145. ETHICS—

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147. FREEMASONRY—

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148. FURNITURE—

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149. GEOGRAPHY—

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151. HARVARD—

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152. HERALDRY—

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153. HISTORY—

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154. HOROLOGY—

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India Office, Whitehall, S.W.

Royal Colonial Institute, Northumber-
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Wesleyan College, Richmond, S.W. (M)

158. INSURANCE—

Institute of Actuaries, Staple Inn
Hall, Holborn, W.C. (M)

159. IRON AND STEEL—

Iron and Steel Institute, 28 Victoria
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160. ITALIAN LITERATURE—

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161. JAPAN—

Japan Society, 20 Hanover Square,
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162. JEWELLERY—

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Mulberry Street, Commercial
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 Middle Temple, Fleet Street, E.C. (M)
 Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
 Signet Library, Edinburgh.

165. LEATHER—

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166. LIBRARIANSHIP—

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 Westminster Public Library, St.
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Library Association Library, London
 School of Economics, Clare Market,
 W.C.

Greenwood Library, Central Public
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167. LITERARY TEXTS—

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 London Library, St. James's Sq., S.W.
 Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 Cambridge University Library.

168. LOCAL HISTORY, etc.—

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Guildhall Library, King Street, E.C.

Westminster Public Library, St. Martin's Lane.

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London Mathematical Society, 22 Albemarle Street, W.

171. MEDICAL SCIENCE—

British Medical Association, 429 Strand, W.C. (M)

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Royal Society of Medicine, 20
Hanover Square, W. (M)

St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical
School, West Smithfield, E.C. (M)

University College Hospital, University
Street, Gower Street, W.C.

172. METAL WORK—

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173. METALLURGY—

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174. METEOROLOGY—

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175. MICROSCOPY—

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176. MILITARY SCIENCE—

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Royal United Service Institution,
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177. MINING—

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Wigan Public Library, Wigan, Lanca-
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178. MORE, SIR THOMAS—

Guildhall Library, King Street, E.C.

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180. MUSIC—

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Islington Public Library, Holloway
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Philharmonic Society, 23 Berners
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Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden
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Royal College of Music, South
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181. NATURAL HISTORY—

British Museum (Natural History),
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Day Library of Natural History, Public
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182. NAVAL SCIENCE—

United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
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Admiralty Library (not generally
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Royal United Service Institution,
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183. NEUROLOGY—

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184. NUMISMATICS—

British Numismatic Society, 43
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Royal Numismatic Society, 22 Albe-
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185. OPHTHALMOLOGY—

Ophthalmological Society, 11 Chandos
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Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital,
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186. OPTICAL TRADE—

Finsbury Public Library, Skinner
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187. ORIENTAL LITERATURE—

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India Office, Whitehall, S.W.

Royal Asiatic Society, 22 Albemarle
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William Marsden Library, King's
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188. PALESTINE—

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Congregational Library, Memorial
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Dr. Williams's Library, Gordon
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Hackney College, Finchley Road,
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199. SCANDINAVIAN LITERATURE—

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204. TECHNICAL—

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206. VETERINARY SCIENCE—

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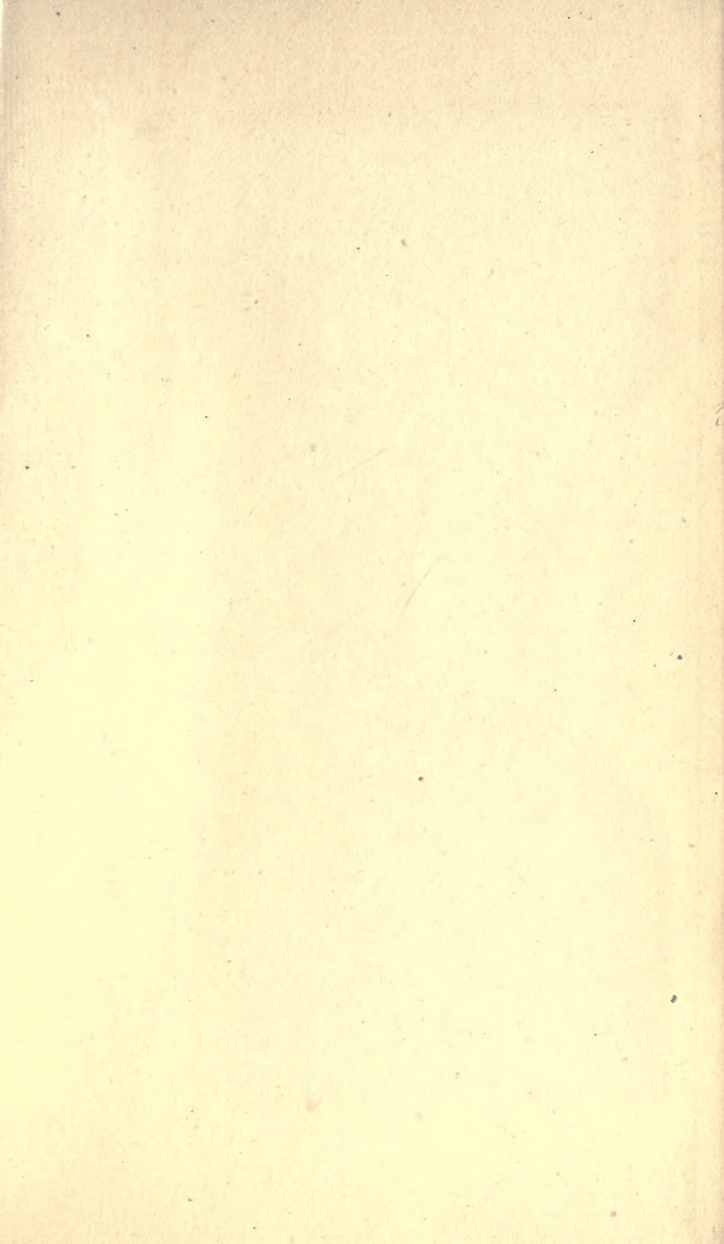
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